

## SENOR CALVO FAVORS PAN-AMERICAN RAILWAY

Minister From Costa Rica Discusses Difficulties to Be Overcome and the Advantages to Be Gained.

South and Central America in Accord in Desiring the Construction of the Road. Extended Communication

The Intercontinental Railway is the subject of an extended communication from the Costa Rican minister, J. B. Calvo, addressed to the readers of The Times. Signor Calvo discusses the advantages to be gained and the obstacles to be overcome in the construction of the proposed railway.

The communication is as follows: When we consider the great influence which the means of communication exercise, not only in the development of the natural resources and other fountains of national production, but also in the moral and intellectual advancement which the widening of the sphere of action affords to man, the great benefits that would result to the American republics from the construction of a continental railroad become evident.

The enterprise is certainly a colossal one, though it does not in reality present any insurmountable obstacles, and in order to become an accomplished fact it only requires that the project should be taken up with a resolute purpose and properly started.

### Traffic Would Pay.

It is evident that the development of local traffic alone would pay, in the immediate future, the cost of the road, and that the increase of the commercial relations between the neighboring countries would be very rapid, promoting in this manner the general, political, and social welfare of all nations of this continent, as well as securing a closer union among them, all of which would tend to daily increase the value of capital and the profits thereof.

The progress which Mexico has made in the last few years has naturally attracted the attention of the whole world, and the great impulse given to all industries demands, for that prosperous republic, easy means of communication with the contiguous States, where excellent markets are to be found for many of her varied products, which competition on the North carries to said States in the South, as is the case at present, particularly with regard to cotton fabrics and all kinds of leather goods.

It is a fact that the Central American states are constantly progressing; and, while their moral advancement is evidenced, the development of their manifold and rich sources of production increases daily, thus encouraging new enterprises, the improvement of the existing means of communication, and the construction of other new and important ones.

In the far south the Argentine Republic rises up as an agricultural rival of the United States of America, while Chile initiates a competition on the Pacific coast with the steamship companies of the great American nation.

These practical examples of the advancement of the Latin-American countries indicate the activity and progress which they have already reached, and show clearly the great importance of the field which they afford to business and enterprise.

Brazil, with her extensive territory; Uruguay, with her favored geographical position; Peru, Bolivia, Ecuador, Venezuela and Colombia, by the exuberant richness of their soil, all enjoy, in an equal degree, the benefits of progress and civilization.

### Abundant Support.

Therefore the construction of a railway through all these countries will find abundant elements of support already existing and many others which it will of itself create, either owing to the influx of the facilities for local traffic or as a consequence of rapid communication between the different states.

At the first international conference held in Washington in 1889-90 resolutions were passed for the purpose of carrying out this great enterprise, and as a practical result of the preliminary steps then taken the proper studies of the matter were made by several corps of engineers, who presented an exhaustive report, which is printed with maps and illustrations in seven large volumes.

From these studies it appears that the length of a railroad from New York to Buenos Ayres would be 10,471 miles, and that half of this enormous distance is already covered by existing railroad lines.

Referring especially to the first part of this great continental enterprise, it would be an easy task to show that it only requires a slight impulse, for its realization in all that portion of the hemisphere lying north of Panama. In fact, the distance of 2,187 miles from New York to Laredo on the Mexican frontier, that of 839 miles from Laredo to the City of Mexico, and that of 242 miles from the latter city to Oaxaca is covered by railroad lines now in actual operation.

There are at the present time two Mexican railways that approach the Guatemala frontier, one of which runs from Puebla to Oaxaca on the Pacific slope, and which would require an extension of 400 miles in order to reach said frontier, and the other which extends from Cordoba, a town situated on the line of the Vera Cruz Railway on the mountain range that slopes toward the Gulf of Mexico. In addition to the lines mentioned there are other railroads in course of construction that will connect with the Intercontinental Railroad of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, and what seems to be of still greater im-

portance in this connection, the Mexican government has granted a concession carrying with it liberal subsidies for the construction, within a period of two years, of a railway which, starting from the Isthmus as a branch of the Intercontinental Railway referred to, will extend to the boundary line of Guatemala.

### Greatest Difficulties Overcome.

This new development of railways in Mexican territory having been accomplished, the greatest of the difficulties in extending the Intercontinental Railroad will have been overcome by connecting the railway lines of the Central American states, several sections of which can be utilized for the main line.

It will be sufficient to observe in this connection that of the 1,107 miles that a route on the Pacific side will have to cover in Central America from the Mexican to the Colombian frontier there are now constructed and in operation 211.3 miles of track, particularly in Salvador and Nicaragua, where the longest railroad lines follow in the greater part of their course a direction generally parallel to that of the coast.

In Guatemala there is a railroad extending from the port of Ocos to the village of Ayutla near the Mexican frontier, and the lines constructed in this and the other Central American Republics aggregate a little less than 1,000 miles, namely, Guatemala, 342; Salvador, 132; Honduras, 50; Nicaragua, 176; and Costa Rica, 257.

But in Costa Rica, Guatemala, and Honduras the principal railway lines follow a transverse direction, because they run from the interior to the ports. Nevertheless, branch lines are being constructed in the three countries mentioned, which, within a short time, will not only be able to add considerable length to the part of the system already completed, but will also insure in this manner the guaranty of success for an Intercontinental Railway by the consequent increase of traffic that will always result from the greater number of their connections.

Such favorable conditions did not exist in Mexico when the construction of the first railway between the United States and that republic was projected. The undertaking was not favored by the public, because it was thought that it would not be profitable, and today—twenty years having scarcely elapsed—there are three railway lines in constant operation, fed by the growing commerce between the two nations. These iron highways, as a natural consequence, promote the mutual development of interests, and encourage at the same time the construction of other railways with which they will connect. There is, then, no reason to doubt, in view of these premises, which are palpable facts, that the extension of railways to the south will produce equally as good, if not better, results to capital, exclusive of the beneficial moral influence they will exert on the future of the nations of this continent.

### Increased Importance.

The realization of the plan for uniting the two great oceans by a canal seems near at hand, and if, as it is reasonable to expect, the execution of the same is speedily decided upon, the northern section of the Intercontinental Railway will thereby greatly increase in importance. At the second international conference held in Mexico from October, 1901, to January, 1902, it was resolved to ratify the resolutions of the first conference held in Washington and to recommend, among other things, that the Government of the United States of America initiate, by means of the diplomatic representatives of the American republics accredited in Washington, the measure most appropriate for the sending within a year, of commissioners to report upon the railways completed, and the concessions that the respective governments will grant for the construction of a continental railway.

At the present time this idea is greatly favored, and it can be expected that, with the new impulse it receives now, the Continental Railway will soon become an accomplished fact.

May it be so for the welfare of the American republics.

**GHOST MAY DANCE IN HIS OWN YARD**  
Policeman, Who Seeks to Stop Weird Specter, Acquires a Point of Law.

CHESTER, Pa., March 12.—Ghosts who do weird dances within their own yards are not subject to arrest—at least James Longen, a patrolman at Clifton Heights, so decided last night, after his encounter with a "specter" on Baltimore Avenue.

Longen was walking leisurely down the avenue at the hour in which graveyards seem to yawn. He was not looking for ghosts. Ordinary burglars were good enough for him. But he spied a white object dancing in a yard of a reputable resident.

Bravely, Longen rushed up and demanded: "Who are you?"

The ghost was silent.

"Who are you?" Longen repeated in even sterner tones.

"What?" Longen tore the big white sheet from the figure, and there stood a man—the owner of the ground.

The specter suddenly found its tongue and ordered Longen to leave the yard. After a parley, Longen withdrew, admitting that the arm of the law did not reach into private yards.

Earlier in the evening several women pedestrians were frightened by this odd specter.

**SLURS SENT MINER INSANE.**

POTTSVILLE, Pa., March 12.—Because he was so frequently referred to as a non-union miner, Joseph Zahman became violently insane. It preyed upon his mind until he became a complete wreck. He was removed to the insane asylum at Schuylkill Haven.

## REPRESENTATION IN STATUARY HALL

Statute Appears to Leave Selection Entirely to State of Its Sons to Be Honored.

Members of the Virginia delegation in Congress are not borrowing trouble because of the tempest stirred up by the action of that State in naming Gen. Robert E. Lee as one of its favorite sons to be immortalized in bronze or marble in Statuary Hall in the United States Capitol. They are satisfied from a search of the statutes that the choice rests with the State and not with Congress, and that, whether formally accepted or not, Virginia has the right to place the statue in the reservation set aside for that State.

As originally enacted by Congress, the statute giving authority to the various States to place monuments in the Capitol building was an amendment to the sundry civil appropriation bill approved July 2, 1864. It appears now as section 1814 of the Revised Statutes, and reads as follows:

"Suitable structures and railings shall be erected in the old Hall of Representatives for the reception and protection of statuary, and the same shall be under the supervision and direction of the chief of engineers in charge of public buildings and grounds."

"And the President is authorized and directed to invite all the States to pro-

vide and furnish statues, in marble or bronze, not exceeding two in number for each State, of deceased persons who have been citizens thereof, and illustrious for their historic renown, or for distinguished civil or military services, such as each State may deem to be worthy of this national commemoration. And when so finished the same shall be placed in the old Hall of the House of Representatives, in the Capitol of the United States, which is set apart, or so much thereof as may be necessary, as a national statuary hall for the purpose herein indicated."

The expression, "Such as each State may deem to be worthy," is the only condition made by Congress, and it is held that each Commonwealth is given absolute freedom of selection. Dictation on the part of Congress would be unprecedented, and criticism of the action of any State no less so.

Virginia has voted General Lee as one of its sons to be so honored. His memory is revered above all others since he was the first to be mentioned in connection with Statuary Hall. It is pointed out that he was a great man before the war of the rebellion and that his course in the 60's was that of a true son of the South.

## SAVED FROM LYNCHING BY A MASONIC SIGN

Colored Preacher in Texas Proved He Was Member and Was Rescued.

DALLAS, Texas, March 12.—The Rev. D. R. Stokes, the most prominent negro preacher and educator in Dallas, has given to United States Marshal W. H. Atwell the facts of an attempt to lynch him in Gregg county on the night of February 25, and his rescue by one of the most prominent white men of that county, who had been one of the foremost in demanding that he be lynched.

Mr. Stokes states that he had been hired to make speeches against prohibition, and had been campaigning vigorously among the negroes. While he was making a speech a large body of white men rushed into the meeting, seized him, took him to the Sabine River, rowed him to the other side, and prepared to hang him.

In his desperation the minister made the sign of distress of the Masonic order. One of the white leaders instantly stepped to his side and demanded that the negro's life be spared. He refused to give his associates his reasons for his change of mind, but simply said: "Spare him and I will guarantee that he never again sets foot in Gregg county."

The crowd finally consented and the white Mason hurried Mr. Stokes out of the county. The minister has not been there since and says he never intends to go there again.

United States Attorney Atwell has investigated Mr. Stokes' story and found it true.

### TURKS TO VISIT CRAMPS.

PHILADELPHIA, March 12.—Cramps' will soon be visited by Turkish naval officers to inspect their new cruiser. The contract for an unarmored cruiser was made with them by Achmed Pasha, chief naval constructor of the Ottoman government, in 1900.

## WILL OPEN HAGAMAN GRAVE AT POUGHKEEPSIE

Detective Sergeant Brondley Will Be Followed by Attorney Garvan.

NEW YORK, March 12.—Assistant District Attorney Garvan yesterday announced that all arrangements have been made for the exhumation of the body of Theodore Hagaman, who died in the Waldorf-Astoria three years ago, and who was buried in a cemetery in Poughkeepsie. An examination, it is believed, may throw light on the circumstances surrounding the death of Mr. Hagaman, whose wife, now Mrs. Walter E. Delabarre, took possession of his large fortune before his death.

Professor Witthaus will make a chemical examination of the viscera, and upon his report much will depend. It is not the intention of the authorities to make any arrests in the case unless, after disinterment of the body, results indicate that a crime was committed. Detective Sergeant Brondley went to Poughkeepsie yesterday to make arrangements for the disinterment. Mr. Garvan will go to the cemetery tomorrow morning.

Magistrate Barlow yesterday issued a summons for Dr. R. C. Flower, who invested funds for the Hagaman widow, on the application of William F. S. Hart, counsel for Mrs. Belle Gray Taylor. Dr. Flower is charged with receiving \$500 from Mrs. Taylor on representations which, she says, were not borne out. A. H. Hummel, counsel for Dr. Flower, promised to have his client in court this morning.

### BANK TREASURER ARRESTED.

BOSTON, Mass., March 12.—Walter S. V. Cooke, a former treasurer of the Milford Co-operative Bank, was arrested today, charged with the larceny of \$15,000 from the bank. He attempted suicide recently when the shortage was discovered.

## DISSATISFACTION IN RANKS OF NAVAL CHIEFS

Disgruntled Over Allotment of New Offices.

Acting Secretary Darling, of the Navy, has taken under consideration the matter of allotment of space in the new Mills Building to the various bureaus of the department. A board consisting of Rear Admiral Bartlett, Captain Baird, Superintendent of the State, War and Navy Building, and Chief Clerk Peters was designated to make a tentative plan assigning space to the several divisions.

The report of the board has been submitted and is now in the hands of Assistant Secretary Darling, who has asked the chiefs of the bureaus to state their individual views. It is proposed that the Bureau of Yards and Docks and the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery shall be removed in their entirety to the new building.

This is regarded as advisable because of the fact that under any arrangement a large part of the office force of the former bureau must be placed in the new building and the naval dispensary is to be there also. The idea followed in the assignment of space has been to have the rooms of the various departments as contiguous and connecting as closely as possible, in order to facilitate work.

It has been suggested that Admiral Bradford, the chief of the Bureau of Equipment, be placed in the first floor of the department building with his office where the Surgeon General now has his headquarters. He is said to be somewhat displeased with the arrangement and to have lodged a protest with the Secretary of the Navy.

The Surgeon General's office is, however, regarded as one of the most desirable in the main building. It is in the southeast corner on the first floor and at one time was practically selected as the office of the President during the incumbency of the late President McKinley, when the White House accommodations proved to be inadequate, but the plan was abandoned.

In the allotment of space an effort has been made to cause the various chiefs as little inconvenience in moving as possible. Under the tentative plan now before Assistant Secretary Darling, the Bureau of Supplies will be the only one whose rooms will be, to any extent, separated. It is expected that the moving will begin about the middle of this month and it will be three or four weeks before the officers are settled in the new building.

Assistant Secretary Darling expects to be able to adjust the controversy to the satisfaction of all the chiefs, although several of them are displeased.

### ROCKVILLE NOTES.

(Special to The Washington Times.)

ROCKVILLE, Md., March 12.—Tragedy Bevens, aged sixty years, a daughter of the late John T. Bevens, of Hunting Hill, this county, died Tuesday afternoon in Washington, where she had been under treatment for mental trouble for several weeks. Miss Bevens was a sister of Mrs. Bernard Monday, sr., of Hunting Hill, and an aunt of Mrs. Frank Higgins, of Rockville. The funeral will take place this morning, at the home of Mrs. Higgins, of this place, and the interment will be at Gaithersburg.

Hugh C. Gentry and Bertha M. Allen, both aged twenty-one years, and from Richmond, Va., came to this place Tuesday night, and after obtaining a marriage license, were married by the Rev. Father Williams, of St. Mary's Catholic Church.

ALL MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED AT SALE PRICES.

## Two Days More

Of the Greatest Sacrifice in the History of Jewelry Selling.

We had planned to end this sale at closing time March 14. It had all been figured out as to about how much jewelry ought to be sold by that time, and we've sold all that and more. We've made the greatest price sacrifice ever heard of on such goods—you've recognized it as all we claimed for it and bought accordingly.

It's easy to clear out a surplus, no matter how large, if the right prices are quoted. Savings of up to 40 per cent on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, &c., are as acceptable as they are unusual.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Solid Gold Signet Rings—engraved as you want them—over 400 styles at about half the usual prices. <b>\$3 up.</b>	Ladies' and Gentlemen's Vest and Long-chain Chains—all the new effects. The ladies' chains set with pearls, amethysts and sapphires. Most about half price—others less than half price. <b>\$8 up.</b>	Diamond Rings—in Tiffany mountings—our own importation of diamonds—mounted up in our own factory—so there's no middleman's profit. We guarantee to save you at least 40 per cent. <b>\$1.50 up.</b>	Ladies' Brooches in all the latest designs—all solid 14-karat gold, set with pearls, rubies, amethysts, and other precious stones—at about half the usual prices. <b>\$1.50 up.</b>
Over 3,000 Ladies' and Gentlemen's Watches in solid 14-karat gold—Elgin or Waltham movements, and the famous Castberg watch for railroad men included—just about half what like goods cost elsewhere. <b>Ladies' Watches \$15 up</b> <b>Men's Watches \$29 up</b>	Over 5,000 pairs of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Cuff Buttons—all pure solid gold—we handle no plated goods. <b>Worth from \$5 up.</b> <b>Sale Prices, \$2.50 up.</b>	Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gold Lockets, suitable for monograms and initials—many of them studded with diamonds. <b>Worth from \$6 up.</b> <b>Sale Prices, \$3 up.</b>	About 500 Diamond Pendants—nearly all of them original designs—set with selected first-water diamonds (not chips). <b>Worth \$70 to \$1,000</b> <b>Sale Prices \$46 to \$690</b>

Every Pair of Opera Glasses Half Price.  
Every Umbrella Reduced.  
Every Clock Reduced.

We will send goods on memorandum to any part of the United States. If they please you, buy them—if not, return them.

**CASTELBERG'S**, Washington's Leading Jewelers,  
935 Pennsylvania Avenue.

## CHURCH IS AGAINST A SUNDAY CONGRESS

Methodists Send Protest to Both Branches.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., March 12.—The official board of the First Methodist Episcopal Church has adopted strong resolutions against the practice of holding Sunday sessions of Congress. Copies of the resolutions will be sent to the United States Senators and members of the House of Representatives.

The resolutions are printed in red and blue ink, on white paper, and declare that "the maintenance of the Christian Sabbath is one of the fundamental principles of the Republic of America, and its marvelous growth and success can be attributed to the special guidance of Divine Providence, and in no small degree result from the observance of His laws and the day of rest."

Continuing, the resolutions say: "With great surprise and regret we note that sessions of Congress have been held on the Lord's Day, and while eulogies of deceased members have been delivered at these gatherings, public measures have also been introduced, and it is apparent that so dangerous an innovation may lead to the desecration of the Sabbath Day in the transaction of public business. The influence of such a representative body as the American Congress is far-reaching, not only upon the American people, but also upon the millions from the Old World who are making their homes in this country."

The church board protests as "a branch of the organization of Christians representing not less than 6,000,000 adherents in the United States."

## WIDOW ARRESTED AFTER PHARES' DEATH

With Garfield Taylor, Woman Is Lodged in Jail.

MOUNT HOLLY, N. J., March 12.—Pending an investigation into the sudden death of A. A. Phares, of Jacksonville, the constable who died on Monday night, on the eve of his re-election as constable, Mrs. Ann Phares, the dead man's widow, and Garfield Taylor, were arrested today and lodged in jail at this place.

Prosecutor Atkinson thought that the arrests were justified by the circumstances of the case and the suspicions which are held that Phares may not have died a natural death.

The result of the analysis of the stomach and other organs of Phares, which is being made by a Camden chemist, has not been announced.

Following certain facts which, he says, he has, Detective Parker conferred with the prosecutor and advised that Mrs. Phares and Taylor be detained.

When she was arrested Mrs. Phares nearly collapsed. She said to Parker: "More trouble. Where is Taylor?" "Phares lived on a small farm with his wife and three children. He was thirty-two years old, and, according to Mrs. Phares, had been ailing for several days. It is said that persons who saw Phares the day before he died were told by him that he was in excellent health."

### NEW MANAGER NAMED.

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 12.—Arthur W. Trenholm has been appointed general manager of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Omaha Railway Company, to succeed the late Walter A. Scott.

## SAKS AND COMPANY.

Leaders Since 1867.

## Friday Specials.

### Men's Clothing.

Friday's offerings are not all "remnants." Special values in complete assortment of sizes are now and then features. These are not "remnant" Suits and Top Coats that we offer tomorrow; but extra strong values.

The Suits are "right up to the minute" in style; both the fabric pattern and the cutting effect; they are Single-Breasted Sacks, with shapely fronts, wide shoulders, and military back. Well worth \$15 a Suit.

The Top Coats are in medium length, light, and dark effects; cut full back and front; draping gracefully and properly. They are worth \$15 by any comparison.

**Choice: \$12.50—Suit or Top Coat**

### Boys' Clothing.

Novelty Suits, all three-year-sizes; some have been \$2.50; others \$3. Choice..... **\$1.25**

Boys' Double-Breasted Short Pants Suits; sizes 7, 8, 15, 16 and 17 years. Have been \$2.50 to \$5. REDUCED TO..... **\$2.25**

Young Men's Suits; sizes 14, 15, 16, 18, and 19 years; regular \$7.50 and \$9 values. Reduced to..... **\$4.45**

Young Men's Coats and Vests; 15, 16, and 18 years; left from \$15 suits..... **\$3.95**

About a dozen pairs Boys' 50c Knee Pants; mostly 3-year size. REDUCED TO..... **23c**

### Men's Furnishings.

Broken lot of Men's Fancy All-elastic Suspenders; regular 25c kind..... **15c**

Scattering sizes regular \$1 grade Mocha Walking Gloves; popular shade..... **50c**

Twenty-three 26-inch Silk Gloria Umbrellas; natural wood handles; strong and serviceable. Instead of \$1.25..... **95c**

### Men's and Boys' Hats.

Lot of Derbys and Soft Hats, about 125 of both, in the popular shapes, and of the values that everywhere sell at \$2 and \$2.50. They are in the varying dimensions. Choice..... **\$1.50**

Boys' Blue Cloth Automobile Caps, with leather visor; a new style and very popular; special..... **23c**

## Men's, Women's and Children's Shoes.

Large sizes only in Men's Black and Tan House Slip-pers; usual \$1 value..... **50c**

Men's Black Vici Kid, Box Calf, and Patent Calf Lace Shoes; medium weight; broken sizes—worth \$3 a pair..... **\$1.95**

Women's Black Vici Kid, Box Calf, Velvet Kid and Patent Leather Button and Lace Shoes; just the shapes you want. Broken sizes—worth \$3 a pair..... **\$1.95**

Women's Black Vici Kid and Box Calf Button and Lace Shoes; medium weight. Not all sizes, but worth \$1.75 a pair..... **\$1.10**

Misses' and Children's Black Kid Button and Lace Shoes; worth \$1.50 a pair. Broken sizes..... **\$1.00**

Broken lot Boys' and Youths' Black Wax Calf and Vici Kid Lace Shoes; mannish shapes; worth \$2 a pair..... **\$1.25**

## SAKS AND COMPANY,

Pennsylvania Avenue and Seventh Street.